SAVANNAH, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

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A La Belle Etelle.

A LESSON FOR LOVERS. o fouth it is thoughtless and Love it is blind.
Recardles of mundance surroundings.
And people that spoon are but ball in their mind
They recknut of weather, or water or sind—
And drift from all sensible soundings.

It was April the month, and the bour it wi night.
And charity-sold was the season.
The frest on the ground was a palpable white.
But Bella as wrapped in a trance of delight.
As heedless of rime as of reason.

Not alone was the lady that wisterly eve, Per se there philand ring and fooling. Not singly she kept on the tender qui since. For a pair of them sat—if you'll only believe Mrs. Partington—billing and cooling.

"Sweet spirits of night!" the enraptured on As the stars twinkled clearer and brighter: Jut next mora it was bed for the day, and in or "sweet spirits of night" she'd a cold in the

THE UNWILLING TASK OF MICHEL ANGELO.

And a dose of sweet spirits of niter!

In reading the lives of the great master-spirits, whether in the realms of literature, of seience, or of art, one may reasonably question whether genius has not on the whole been more harassed than benefited by the officious patronage of the state. Kings and emperors and popes have too often enforced the oul to uncongenial or petty performances, or with the insolence of office demanding impossibilities, have crushed the very powers they sought to stimulate. Many a gifted mind has been deomed to expend its high energies or trivial subjects to gratify the capricious whims or the passing vanity of a conceited monarch

Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that governmental patronage has given to the world not a few masterpieces that we had else lacked, and even the espricious demands of princes have sometimes served a useful turn in developing slumbering powers. Michel Angelo suffered much in his day and generation from the varying exactions of successive patronizing popes, and thinking of the many months and even years wasted on works projected but never accomplished, one is half tempted to regret that he had not carved out his own path independently in his beloved Florence, apart from the intriguing breath of the papal court. But one hesitates to decide, remembering that his marvelous powers in painting and architecture might then never have been revealed. He might indeed have bequeathed to posterity many more specimens of his noble sculpture, but we should have lacked the sublime frescoes of the Sistine Chapel and the glerious fabric of St. Peter.

It is an interesting and curious fact that the work by which Michel Angelo's greatness as an artist is no chiefly estimated, he should have been compelled to execute against his will. He had expended much time and labor upon the projected mausoleum of Julius II., which according to his grand design was to be adorned by forty statues from his chisel, but the pontiff, whose personal vanity had led him to suggest the idea, had become alienated from it, and Michel Angelo was chagrined to find his plans indefinitely postponed, while Julius with all his ardor pushed forward the scheme of rebuilding St. Peter's under the direction of Bramante. The Pope, in his inde-cision how to employ the talents of Angelo at this period, was readily leased with the suggestion of Bramante that he should invite the great sculptor to paint in fresco the vast ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It is generally believed that Bramante, envious of Angelo hoped to engage him in an undertaking in which he would fail, and thus check his influence and diminish his reputa tion. But whatever were the motives of Bramante, Julius, with his high estimate of the powers of Angelo, seems not for a moment to have doubted the result. But Angelo himself listened to the setting forth of this new commission with deep distrust. He told the Pope that fresco-painting was a branch of art which he had scarcely touched upon; that he was a sculptor, not a painter; and he entreated him not to insist upon his undertaking the task, pointing to Raphael, who was then em ployed in adorning the halls of the Vatican in fresco on a grand scale, as the one above all others qualified for the work. But the more Angelo ob jected, the stronger grew the desire of fulius to see what he could accomplish in this new direction, and at last he wrung from Angelo a reluctant assent.

The result was the production of a

composition incomparably sublime in conception, and wrought out in an unrivaled and original style, in which the relief of sculpture blends with the richness of painting. The great central idea in this vast and comprehensive tions," and to this all the numerous supernatural and symbolical subjects treated are subordinate, woile at the same time each compartment presents a perfect picture of itself. Architect ural divisions, painted in relief, inter-lace all the subsidiary subjects, serving

both to separate them, so that there is no confusion of parts, and to bind them together in one harmonious whole.

This grand composition, undertaken so reluctantly, displays above all his other works the genius of Michel Angelo at once as sculptor, painter, and architect, and his transcendent reverse. architect, and his transcendent power in dealing with the ideal and the sublime in art. Once yielding the point, he threw all his enormous energies into the work; and after forming the general design, skillfully adapted to the peculiar form of the vaulted ceiling proceeded to model figures for his car toon: in clay or wax, in order to avail himself of them in studying the per-spective and the light and shade. With him the painter grew out of the sculp-

Bramante, according to the instruc tions of the Pope, constructed the scaffolding required, but the hanging platform which he prepared required supporting beams to be fixed into holes in the walls. Michel Angelo, noticing this defect this defect, asked, "When my labors shall be completed and your scaffolding removed, how are the holes to be filled

will think of it afterward; there is no

in water or obviole the thing

other way of proceeding."

"Leave the remedy to me." replied Angele, and the sculptor shortly devised a plan by means of which the scaffolding should not touch the wall. His cartoous finished, he set to work

with earnestness, though almost de

spairing of success; and finding himself

unable to carry on the work slone,

through unfamiliarity with the mechanical processes of the art, he was com pelled to summon several of his artistic triends to his aid. From them he learned the processes of fresco-painting, and so far they were useful; but when he sought to employ them in painting from his cartoons as Raphael employed others, he found them incapable of carrying out his designs worthily, and he was not only compelled to dispense with their assistance, but to efface all their work. From that time he worked in solitude. relying solely on his own powers. He even ground his own colors, and he refused to admit any spectators of his work, daily locking himself in and keeping the keys of the chapel in his own custody. Public curiosity was strongly excited by the mystery of his proceedings, but Angelo refused admit-tance even to the Pope. At length, however, Julius became so impatient to inspect the work that Angelo could no longer resist his wishes. Julius, who, though vain-glorious, loved art for its own sake, was struck with wonder and admiration at the marvelous work in progress. Though the paintings could only be viewed from the platform, to which the aged Pope ascended with some difficulty, he made repeated visits until one-half of the ceiling was covered; then he desired that the scaffolding should be removed, that the public also might see the glorious work. Angelo in vain protested against this, urging that he had yet to make many finishing touches. Jul us, in his impatience for others to enjoy the sight with him, would listen to no excuses, and the scaffolding was therefore removed, when, before the dust had settled, the Pope had entered, followed by all the rank and talent in Rome. All stood spell bound at the sublime sight, and even Angelo's ene mies and detractors bowed before this

new revelation of his genius. The scaffolding replaced, Angelo applied himself to the work with renewed ardor, and, according to some test mony the whole ceiling was completed within twenty months. The preparation for the work could not have been included in this period, for it was four years from its projection to the final formal opening of the chapel to the public. But so vast and profound a composition might well have employed a lifetime.

According to Condivi, Michel Angelo would have brought the work to a far higher degree of perfection had it not been for the petulant impatience of Julius. He relates that one day Julius, artist to tell him how soon the paintings would be completed. Angelo re plied, "As soon m I am able." The Pope angrily answered, "I see you want that I should order you to be thrown down from this platform." Angelo, in-dignant, returned, "I will take care you shall not have the opportunity, and, leaving the platform, at once gard orders for the removal of the scaffold ing. This story, however, lacks confirmation. Vasari, the insimate friend of Angelo, gives the following version of the affair, which seems more reasonable. Not long before the finishing of the ceiling, Michel Angelo, having a pressing call to Florence, requested leave of absence for a short tame, and also the payment of a sum of money due him. "But," asked the Pope, due him. "But," asked the Pope, "when rill the chapel be finished?" "As soon as I am able," returned Angelo. "As soon as you are able, indeed?" exclaimed Julius; "I'll take care that you will quickly finish it," as he spoke touching the artist with his stick. Michel Angelo, construing this as a personal affront, hastened home and began to prepare at once to leave for Florence, but the Pepe's chamberlain arriving with 500 scudi and the message that Julius had merely thought to pass a joke. Angelo accepted the explana-t on, and immediately resumed friendly relations with the aged pontiff.

Condivi, it is true, also mentions the above, and it is known that but for the

anxiety of Julius to display the great work prematurely, various portions of the draperies of the figures would have been touched with ultra-marine and gold, and other finishing strokes have

On All Saints Day, 1512, the chapel was thrown open to the public, Julius attending the service, and witnessing the effect of Angelo's work on the crowd with emotion and pride. After a short time, the Pope desired that the scaffolding should again be erected, that the gold and other finishing touches should be put to the work, but Angelo answered that the work was complete. "I must have it touched with gold," said

the Pope. "Holy Father," Angelo replied, "the sainted characters depicted above did not wear ornaments of gold."

"Without the gold," urged the Pope, "They were poor men," replied the artist; "they were saints who despised riches." Julius had no answer to make "the work will look poor." to this, and as he ceased to urge the point, these finishing touches were never made.

For a length of time after the completion of this work, Angelo suffered greatly from having been compelled for so long a period to work with his eyes continually uplifted. He had become utterly unable even to read a letter, or look at a drawing without holding it above his forehead, but after considerable time these ill effects disappeared. Scarcely more than a year later Julius pissed away, ragretted by Angelo, who truly loved and honored him; for al-though they had had a few differences and Angelo had suffered much vexation from his fickleness, he felt grateful to his princely patron for his hearty ap-preciation of his talent, and by all his acts and words proved that he revered the memory of the stern old man who

had by his unbending will forced him to paint the Sistine Chapel. Time and the ever-rising vapor of in Bramante answered, "As to that, we cense and wax-candles have made in-

roads upon Angelo's divine pencilings. but it is to be hoped that the period of willful desecration will ere long cease.-Mary Haines Gibert, in Hearth and Home

NASBY.

Good Democrat Gone-Elder Pennibader's Death-What Killed him. COMPRERET X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) July 20, 1872,

We hev tin smitten! Death's icy hand hez removed from our midst one who wuz to-wunst an ornament and a pillar. Elkanah

removed from our midst one who wux towunst an ornament and a pillar. Elkanah
Pennibzeker is no more.

Elder-Pennibzeker wuz a native uv Kentucky: indeed no other State cood hev perdoost sich a man. He wuz horn in the very
house in which he died, or rather he died in
wat wuz left uv it. It hed bin a large house
wunst, but when Linkin emansipated the niggers, and the Elder and his six sone wuz deprived uv labor, they found it impossible to
git firewood. After the rail fences wuz gone
they commenced on the house, and hed yoosed
it all up but four rooms.

The death uv this good man is doo to the
Greeley movement. He never wuz capable uv
understandin it, and at first refoosed to yield
to it. He refoosed to buy one uv the white
hats wich I brot back from Cincinnati, and
Bascom wuz forst to take stern measures with
him. "Nary drink, Elder, till it goes under
that hat!" That fetched him. He put it on.
Wat do we want to take up Greeley for?" he

Wat do we want to take up Greeley for?"

asked.
"To best Grant with !" I ansered.
"Why not take up Grant to best

"To beat Grant wit! !" I ansered.

"Why not take up Grant to beat Greeley with?" replied this honest, the obtoese, old man, to wich I didu't say a word, findin an anser somewat difficult.

He acceptid Greeley however, the it wuz mostly becoz we insistid on it, but he did it in a dazed sort uv a way, and wuz never hisself afterward. He deliberately cut down two hickories wich he hed in front uv his house, and he spent the most uv his time spellin out articles in an old copy uv the Triboon.

"I'm a Dimecrat," sed he, se'dly, with a puzzled look, "and I find, akkording to my candidate fur President, that I'm a hoss-thief, a liar, a perjered villin, a slum, a harlot, and that I'm bought with British gold. I ain't a harlot, and never wuz, and ef I've bin bought with British gold, where's the gold? Good Hevins! I shel go mad."

And the wretchid old saint, who was afflicted with a mind which wuzn't calkelated to grasp the suttleties of modern politiz, wood rush out ov his house into the field, and calm his self by communion with nacher.

Last Troosday we ratified. He kerried a

out owhis house into the field, and caim his self by communion with nacher.

Last Toosday we ratified. He kerried a torch and hed on a white hat, but he actid in a very eccentric manner. He didn't keep in line, and wuz constantly murmurin to himself, "I ain't a harlot—I ain't a harlot, and I never wuz." He went home without takin nothin at Bascom's, and then I knowed suthin wuz wrong. No Kentuckian kin survive his loss uy amentite.

wux wrong. No Kentuckian kin survive his loss uv appetite.

It wux ez I feared. Wednesday mornin he wux unable to rise from his bed, and I went to see him. His mind wux wanderin. In his delirium he asked me to pay him nine dollars and a half wich I borrowed uv him flye yeers ago. I wux satisfied from this that he wux failin. I gave him a hitle likker in a spoon, wich brot him to hisself.

"Parson," sed he, "somewhere I've read an anecdoto uv a man wich wux drunk, and wich, leann up agin a tree, vomited. While he wux contemplatin the ejected contents uv his stumick, a little dog came snuffin around, and the man saw him, and wus amazed. 'Thunder,' he remarked, 'I know where I eat them crackers, I 'member with utnost 'stinctness where I got that bolony sassage, but d—m me ef I know where I ate that dog.' Parson, I'm in the same fix. I hev takes the Cincinnation. ef I know where I ate that dog. Parson, I'm in the same fix. I hev taken the Cincinnatic emetic and it's worked. I know where I got my free-trade, I remember distinkly when I got my States rites, but I'm d—d ef I know where I obt I'm distinkly when I got my States rites, but I'm d—d ef I know where I obt I'm dreeley pup, with an ablishenh buried oa a the kivrin and wept vocif-

Parson, it is also and the good of man buried of a the kivrin and wept vocifierous.

I left him, but returned in the afternoon. I found him worse than ever. He had deliberately gone to his closet and taken out a banner wich he hed proudly carried the year afore, wich represented Greeley embracin a nigger woman wich weighed 200 lbs., and hed torn that banner from the supportin frame, and wrapped hisself into it. He hed destroyed all the mottoes wich we yoosed to carry, such as "No nigger supremacy;" "White men shel rool Ameriky," and sich, remarkin, ez he regarded the wreck uv em. "I shel die, parson, but I thought best to leave nothin behind that wood embarrass yoo." I took occasion to hint that he hed better add that note uv hand uv mine to the rooins, and he sed sadly that it wood be ex well. "It ain't wuth no more than the rest," he remarkt.

He got into bed agin and sunk into a troubled slumber. In about an hour, he awoke, when his dimed eye happened to rest onto the white hat of mine, wich I hed hung onto the bed-post. He riz up in bed, holdin his hands afore his eyes ez ef to shet out some horrid vision, and, shreekin violently, sunk hack a corpse.

Thus died Elder Pennibacker, one uv my first friends at the Corners. He wuz stanch and stoopid. He wuz a bleeve in States

Thus died Elder Pennibacker, one uv my first friends at the Corners. He wuz stanch and stoopid. He wuz a bleeve in States rites in Ham and Hager, and in Democracy. He died from a severe attack uv supposin Horris Greelsy to be ez honest ez he wuz himself. He woodent turn Ablishnist for no offis, and he spozed that Horris wuz still the same old heathen that he alluz wuz. He bleeved that Horris had swallered the Dimocratic party, and do wot I cood, I cood not make him understand that the Dimocratic party had slavered Horris over with the Presidency and swallered him. Poor old man! He don't understand sich poliitishens ez I do, or he wood hev knowd better and lived. He died uv stoopidity, a disease wich, ef it wuz alluz fatal, wood redoose our party to a mere nothin, noomercally.

Deekin Pogram and I are administrators uv the service of the sure of t

alluz fatal, wood redoose our party to a mere nothin noomercally.

Deckin Pogram and I are administrators uv his estate. Ez Bascom hez a mortgage on the farm for all it is worth; our dooties will be light. There ain't been a crop raised on the place sence the emancipation uv the nigger and Bascom hez furnisht him and his sons hi likker ever sence on tick. Most uv the property in this visinity is in the same fix. Mine wood be, but fortunately I haven't any. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Mr. Schurz's Explanation.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Senator Schurz, in his attempt to fas

ten upon the President the charge of attempted bribery of himself to support the San Domingo treaty, stands con-victed of falsehood, which can be shown to the satisfaction of every candid mind. Mr. Schurz says: "If one of us was in the market it was not I." Let us see whether Mr. Schurz was not in the market. In his speech at St. Louis he

"When the San Domingo scehme was pending, two gentimen in intimate relations with the White House came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support of the project. They assured me if I would give that support or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me, in that respect, one of the most influential men in the land. One of these gentlemen subsequently admitted to me, in writing, that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself."

Mr. Schurz says that shortly after, having suffered" many provocations," he sought from one of the gentlemen alluded to written confirmation of the

alluded to written confirmation of the President's alleged attempt to bribe him, and received the following:

"My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his San Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an in-

justice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct."

This is no confirmation of Mr. Schurz's statement. He is aware of it; the public on this showing regard Mr. Schurz as a falsifier, and he is hence compelled to give up the name of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton as the joint author of the slander, and procures him to be inter-viewed by a New York Tribuse reporter. At this interview Gen. Pleasonton said :

At this interview Gen. Pleasonton said:

"In the course of the conversation the President introduced the Santo Domingo question, and, remarking that he understood that Senator Schurz was opposed to the treaty, asked Gen. Pleasonton to see Senator Schurz, and tell him that if he would call at the White House the President would be able to place the Santo Domingo matter in a satisfactory light, and could remove his objections to the scheme. In further conversation with the President, Gen. Pleasonton was led to understand that the President would, in exchange for Senator Schurz's support of the Santo Domingo treaty, accord him a share of public patronage. Gen. Pleasonton says his impressions on this point are very distinct and unmistakable."

Whereupon Gen. Pleasonton immediately saw Mr. Schurz, and informed him of the President's wish to see him. Senator Schurz replied that he would call at any time he (the President) might designate for an interview. Pleasonton "saw the President next day and informed him of the Senator's reply, at which he expressed his gratifi cation, and said that he would send for Senator Schurz in a few days," but " the nterview was not till some weeks later."

It will be noted: First-Mr. Schurz says: "They as sured me if I would give that support, or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me, in that respect, one of the most influential men in the land."

Second-Gen. Pleasonton, in his written communication to Mr. Schurz, ap-plied for and sent after the former had been removed from the Commissioner-ship of Internal Revenue, says: "My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his San Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your sup-port could be obtained," and "I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the Presi dent," and "the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct.

Third-At the interview with the Tribune reporter Gen. Pleasonton says:
"He was led to understand that the
President would, in exchange for Senator Schurz's support of the San Do mingo treaty, accord him a share of public patronage," and that "his impressions on this point are very distinct and unmistakable."

When Gen. Pleasonton wrote to Mr. Schurz, his impressions were "fixed and distinct" that his interview with support for his San Domingo scheme." At his interview with the Tribune reporter, tifteen months later, Mr. Pleas onton's impressions are "very distinct and un istakable" that he understand that the President would in exchange for Senator Schurz's sup-port of the San Domingo treaty, accord im a share of public patronage.

Such evidence would be laughed at in a case of petty larceny in a Justice's court. Mr. Schurz don't sgree with Gen. Pleasonton, and Gen. Pleasonton don't agree with himself. Mr. Schurz says, on the strength of Pleasonton that the President promised to him," as regarded patronage, "one of the most influential men in the land," and Gen. Pleasonton says that Schurz replied that he would call at any time that he (the President) might designate for an interview." Barkis was "willin' to be made "the most influential man n the land," but as the President had not understood his conversation in that light he didn't send for Mr. Schurz for

If Mr. Schurz's statement and Gen. Pleasonton's letter, obtained on the confession of the former for the purpose of being used against the Pres lent, and Gen. Plassanon's interview with a Tribune reporter, brought about to relieve Mr. Schurz from the disgrace and shame of a gross misrepresentation, prove anything, they demon-strate that Mr. Schurz was "in the market" to be made "the most influential man in the land" by patronage; but the "patronage" never having been offered and never thereafter being offered, Mr. Schurz opposed the San Domingo treaty because he had been "in the market" and had not been bought. Let Mr. Schurz apologize to the President and to the country for the utterance of a grossly false state-ment regarding the good name of the former, or be hereafter treated as he

LATEST FROM LIVINGSTONE.

The News That Stapley had to Give the Great Traveler-Why the Laster Sticks to USI

From the Hartford Courant. "I had to give him (Dr. Livingstone five years' news to begin with."—Correspondence of Herald Ecpedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

"Gen. Grant is 'resident of the

United States." "Since when?" " For the last four years." "Indeed? And what else has trans

"Half of Chicage has been burned to a hes; loss \$200 00 000. France and Prussia have had a devastating war. Prussia utterly valquished France in an uninterrupted sries of tremendous battles and brillisit victories. The Emperor Napoleon is an exile. The Queen of Spain has been driven from the throne, and she and her family are in exile. An Italian Prince is King of Spain. Charles Dikens has been dead two years. A nego has been numbered among the Sentors of the United States. Jim Fisk was shot in a vital part by a person named Stokes, and one set of doctors proved to the satisfaction of a jury that anther set of doctors killed the man wih a probe; and, as that was entirel legitimate, nobody was hanged. A lozen official ruffians

their private use, and live to-day unwhipped of justice. Women vote now in one of the Tetritories, and a notorious woman is candidate for President. France is a republic, and Henri Rochefort an exile. Mazzini is dead. China has sent a great embassy abroad into the world to make commercial treaties with the nations. Japan has undergone a bloodless revolution, more marvellous than any ever created by the sword, and has become a free land; the great nobles lave voluntarily reduced them selves to the condition of private citi-zens; they have disbanded their armies of re-ainers and yielded up their vas

revenues to the government; railroads and telegraphs are being built, colleges established, and Western dress and custom introduced. The Tycoon is de-throned, and the Mikado reigns untra-meled; He has come out from his ancient seclusion, and exhibits himself to all the world in the public streets with hardly an attendant. He is going to France. Horace Greeley is the Dem ocratic candidate for President of the United States, and all rebeldom hur-

"Hold on! You have told me stupendous things, and wish confiding simplicity born of contact with these untutored children of Africa. I was swallowing them peacefully down; but there is a limit to all things. I am a simple, guileless, Christian man, and unacquainted with intemperate guage; but when you tell me that Herace Greeley is become a Democrat, and the Ku-Klux swing their hats and whoop for him, I cast the traditions of my education to the winds and say, "I'll be damned to all eternity if I believe it." (After a pause.) My trunk is packed to go home, but I shall remain in Africa, for these things may be true, after all; if they are, I desire to stay here and unlearn my civilimation.

Foreign Gossip.

THE movement to reduce the price of butchers' meat is rapidly extending in England.

THE grave of the first Englishman who ever lived in Japan has been discovered near Yokohama. His name was Adams; he married a Japanese lady and died bout 1820.

It is stated that more people have een executed in France during the last twelve months than in any year since 1815, when the episode of the "hundred days" between two restorations sent so many persons to the gallows.

THE ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, believes, in her insanity, at the Palace of Lacken, that she is a wild beast, and she throws herself with indescribable ferocity upon anybody that enters her

MR. Howard's princely residence, Chateau de Beauregard, near Versailles the President disclosed the fact that for which the Emperor Napoleon gave \$1,000,000, has just been sold for \$120 000. It was bought by a German banker established in Paris.

Swiss papers say that the ordinary trains are not sufficient for the increase traffic caused by the unprecedented number of American tourists, and that the railway companies have supple-mented the usual service by putting or special trains.

THE Germans are talking of celebrating the 2d of September, the anniversary of the capture of Sedan, as a day of nation al rejoicing, and, indeed, of making it a regular anniversary occasion to com-memorate German unity, in the same vay that our Fourth of July is celebrat ed each year in memory of the achieve-ment of national independence.

THE Countess Edla, morganatic wife of the King of Portugal, is described as ttending a court dinner smothered in rouge and pearl powder, weighted with rubies and diamonds, laden with gold fringe, and dragging a train of crimson velvet six yards in length from the drawing room to the dining room and

back again. THE annual report on murders, ides, and deaths in the Madras Presi lency gives some curious facts, and indicates the immense proportion of voi-lent deaths in British India. There were during the year, in this single Presidency, 268 murders, 100 homicides, 1,607 suicides, and 8,456 accidental deaths. Of the latter class, (6,000 were by drowning, 247 by wild beasts (in most cases tigers), 585 by snake bite, etc. This list affords some idea of the nature of the perils to which human life in Inof the perils to which human life in India is exposed.

A PECULIAR accident happened in Rednitz (Bayaris). A merchant of maerial for basket-makers had a great quantity of willow switches stowed away in a cellar. Going down to fetch some, his remaining away too long seemed strange, and another person went to look for him. This man did not return sither, and two others went down. All four were killed by gases created by the fermentation of the green willow switches. The air was purified by proper means, and the men carried out, but all attempts to restore them to life were without avail.

Nearly a hundred years ago James Barbut, writing enthusiastically of the perfect construction of the mosquito, says: "It is impossible to behold and not admire the amazing structure of its sting. One undergoes with pleasure a puncture that enables us to observe how this piece of mechanism acts." Of course the world contains few who feel the pleasurable emotions of the natur alist, when the poisonous sting follows the irritating hum of the hated and dreaded mosquito; still there are many who will find very interesting a length article about it and its habits in a late article about it and its habits in a late number of the Scientife American. The male mosquito lives a short, idle life, doing little harm, and subsisting upon the sweets gathered from flowers, having a dainty preference for lilies, in whose creamy petalled bells he pensively swings. The female is the noisy, aggressive sex, and makes life a burden to to ose unfortunate mortals encounto to ose unfortunate mortals encountering her. She stings them and " brags" about it, and, not content with her own evil career, every month deran the city of New York in debt posits one hundred eggs in some cool, \$125 000 in four years, and stole \$20, damp place, thus multiplying and per-

Suspended Thought.

Rev. Mr. Hendrix, when visiting the patients in a Canadian hospital, a num ber of years since, discovered therein a man who appeared to be perfectly de-mented, but otherwise in good health. Inquiring into the cause of his malady, he was informed that it was occase by a depression of the skull upon the brain, by a blow from the failing limb of a tree. Procuring surgical aid, Mr. Hendrix caused the depressed skull to be raised to its natural position, when the rationt utered the conduction. the patient uttered the co cluding words of a sentence that he had begun to address to his son, with whom, fourteen years before, he was splitting rails under the tree where he received the injury that deprived him of his senses :

Put in the wedge."
This is a remarkable example of suspended thought. For fourteen years he had lived perfectly unconscious of the loss of a moment of time. But he ste, drank, slept, awoke, and moved about; but how? Simply as a machine. Like the clock, the human mechanism had been wound up, or set in motion, and must run its allotted time, though a part of its complicated machinery, unessential to its longevity, should cease to move. The hunger, and the act of supplying its demands, were but a part of the natural movements of the intricate machine

Bismarck's Traveling Arrangements, Richelieu had finer guards and ap-pointments than Louis XIII., and Bismarck's traveling arrangements appear to be on a more than royal scale of luxury and convenience.

spondent writes:

"Some accommedating arrangements have been made for the use of Prince Bismarck's presentation carriage. It has the right to curculate freely all over the State railways and those belonging to all railway companies in every part of Germany, without any charge, and must be attached to any train and drawn up at any station indicated by the Prince or Princess. The carriage is declared to be free from all control on the part of the railway officials. It de-pends entirely on the Bismarck's will whether other persons besides their servants and suite shall be admitted, and in that case such passengers shall not be required to produce the tickets they may have taken. The carriage is so constructed that it can be made to run over any line of rails; and it is only

causes which are considered the most trivial. Only a little while ago there was the girl who plunged into a watery grave because she had warts, and the man who hung himself because his wife had her hair cut off in spite of his op position; and now within a few days a West Virginia man goes out into his barn and becomes his own haugman beause his dinner isn't ready promptly. As in these cases the victims must have been infinitesimally endowed with orains and with all so senselessly sensi ive that their lives would not only be burden to themselves, but to every body about them, it is as well, perhaps to count their taking of themselves off the only "happy thought" of their lives, and for their benefit to make the distinction of justifiable suicide.

A Paris correspondent of the New York World says the following specimen of radical literature is going the round of the French newspapers: "I believe in the people, omnipotent soverign creator of masterpieces of art and in lustry, and in the republic, the peo ple's only daughter, conceived of uni-versal suffrage, bern of liberty, still a virgin, though often violated, suffered under all kings, crucified by Bonaparte died in a hiccough, buried in mud, de scended to Cayenne, Lambessa, the pontoons, the prisons; rose sgain after twenty years, ascended to the Presi-dent's chair, and sits on the right hand of Thiers, its all-powerful son, from whence it shall come to judge the rurals, clergy, and Judas Iscariots. I elieve in the union of republicans, the communion of nations, in universal fraternity, the abolition of all abuses, the resurection of justice, and the life everlasting of liberty. Amen."

of all the vegetables. Its healthy qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be cooked or raw, alone, or with salt, pep-per, vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost quantity that can be taken with an appetite.
Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity; in this respect as valuable, perhaps, as berries, currants, and similar fruits. The tomato season ends with the frost; if hung up in a well-ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to the vines, the 'love-apple' will continue to ripen until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry, nor too warm. The knowledge of thi be improved to great advant ge for the benefit of invalids, and of all who are

It appears that Lotta. the charming little actress, and the brightest of them all, has been missed from Long Branch the present season, whereat the visitors especially the spoony young gentlamen, are greatly exercised. Her cunning lit-tle phaeton and auburn-haired driver are no longer to be seen. The story is that she has packed up her play books, put aside theatrical wardrobes and gone into a French convent school, where she is to remain a year or two devoting her-self to the study of languages and music. It is stated she is not to return to her profession at least until a year from the approaching autumn.

Varieties.

STAKEHOLDERS-Blucher MASTER of Arts-A male flirt.

A POUR-IN-HAND is worth two in KILLING time must mean instant exe

THE ties that connect business men with the public-Advertise. SPOTTED TAIL and his Indian ass es made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon

A man in Indiana attempted to dislodge a nest of skunks under his barn, a few days ago. He has since been obliged to decline all invitations to jubilees, funerals, and other festivi-

"Wnr, Emily, how do you do?" "I am very well, Julia. I celebrated my wooden wedding last week." "Why, I didn't know you were married. How did you celebrate it?" "By marrying a blockhead."

The best way to raise cats, is to get a long rope and throw over the limb of a sour apple tree, attach one end to the cat's neck, and raise her gently, about six feet, let her hang until well dried, and you will have no more trouble. and you will have no more trouble. Nitro-glycerine will raise cats, also gun-

Duning a late conference at Worces ter, the following conversation was overheard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together?" "Why," answered Jim scornfully, "they always meet once a

year to swap sermons. A visivos of large experience in Sab-bath schools asked the children at a crowded examination: "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eatin camels, ma'am," said one of the smart-est, who had carried off many a prise. On further questioning, the child was justified by referring to the passage where the Pharisees were said to strain

where the Pharisees were said to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

A cross old bachelor says: "The reason why women don't cut themselves in two by tight lacing is because they lace around the heart, and that is so hard they cannot affect it."

A waiter asks, through the Farmers'
Department of a contemporary, if any
one can inform a poor man, the best
way to start a little nursery. Get married!

Enlarged Names.

in Elsass-Lorraine that some little difficulty will be met with, on account of the carriage being dangerously high for the tunnels."

Causes of Suicide.

There is nothing more difficult for a sane man to understand than why people will commit suicide. The problem is rendered still more perplexing by the fact that many suicides grow out of be of republican origin. Our fore-fathers, before the revolution, were content with two appellations for their children, as the children generally are still; and we are, therefore, spared the horrid middle let.ers that infest our names of to-day. Our great national heroes of the good old time have simple and dignified titles. But suppose we and dignified titles. But suppose we had to say George G. Washington, or Benjamin B. Franklin, or Thomas T. Jefferson! The tendency we speak of does not confine its operation to persons. For example, each of our political parties has in each State a committee, to which is intrusted the general management of its affairs, and which is properly enough named the "State Committee," a convenient and euphonious title, which leaves nothing to be added or explained. And yet, in nine cases out of ten, the politicians and the newspapers will persist in calling it the "State Central Committee," which is entirely superfluous and tautological. entirely superfluous and tautological. We have known instances in which those who had the charge of printing the circulars and other documents of State Committee have for years pur-posely excluded the word "central" without being able to overcome the propensity of the newspapers to put it in.
We suppose the next step of this enlarging inclination will be to speak of "State Central Conventions," and "National Central Committee."—Appleton's Journal

Thiers-His Remarkable Industry.

A London letter contains this reference to the habits and industry of President Thiers: "He rose before a z President Thiers: "He rose before a x yesterday, received and read dispatches, gave audiences, conferred with his Ministers, scolded a young Sub-Prefect who had left his duties to run away with a Citce, lauded and consulted other functionaries; after breakfast he accompanied M. Goulard to the Finance Committee and scoke in his wonted lived The tomato is one of the most health of all the vegetables. Its healthy qualities do not depend on tag mode of over to the National Assembly and preparation for the table; it was be a such of all the vegetables. spoke for three hours and a half on the various schemes of taxation which had been proposed; afterward received a large company at dinner, letting off whole streams of anecdote and in-formation of varied kinds, and retired to rest at midnight, to begin again the same routine on the morrow. Pretty well this for an old man of 74."

The Woes of an Houest Dairyman

The Wees of an Henest Bairyman.

Islington dairies, we are told, principally supply London with milk. A curious story is related of an honest dairyman. When he bought his "milk-walk," the seller offered him, for £30, the receipt for adulterating the fluid. It was indignantly refused. He furnished his customers pure milk, and he lost nearly every one of them. They complained of the color, the taste, the effects of the liquid, accused him of adulterating it, and went to other dealers. In despair, he bought the offered adulterating it, and went to other deal-ers. In despair, he bought the offered recipe. It gave directions for watering the milk, and for compounding a mix-ture (a rank poison), one drop of which would give a pan of milk the appearance of cream. The purchaser recoiled from such a course, made another effort to find customers for pure milk, failed, and sold out.

old out Besides the unfortunate Pope, another European monarch has his death pre-dicted at no distant day—the King of